

posed to be less. The Inamdar can redress anomaly by introducing the Survey Settlement.

Mr. Chentsal Rao.—In the Madras Presidency the valuation which forms the basis for quit-rent was taken not with reference to what the Inamdar ought fairly to get from his tenants but what he actually got, and what on a liberal estimate (erring if at all in favor of the Inamdar rather than in favor of Government) he might get within a reasonable limit of time in the future. There was thus no cause for complaint there.

Dewan's reply.—The point was fully considered by Mr. Rangacharlu when he issued the present liberal rules. It yet remains to be proved that the present rules are not sufficiently liberal.

Subject No. 179.

Excess areas within specified and identifiable sannad boundaries of Inams.

Summary of discussion.—The third and last reason is that excess areas found within the specified and defined boundaries of grants are brought to book.

Dewan's reply.—This is never done. The Government considers it so wrong to do this that respect to boundaries specified and identifiable has been most strictly enjoined.

Subject No. 180.

Government should share cost of repairing Inam tanks in a series except in the case of Sarvamanyam.

Summary of discussion.—*In re* tanks belonging to alienated villages,

(a) Where a tank is in a series, the Inamdar is required to bear the full cost of repair as estimated for by the Public Works Department. But when the village was granted as Inam, a portion of the beriz was given as Inam, and the remainder levied as a jodi. The cost of repairing the tank should be distributed between Government and Inamdar in the same proportion.

(b) In the case of Kayamgutta villages, Government have not remitted any portion of the Gutta which was originally fixed with reference to the beriz. Therefore the Government should bear the entire cost of repair with contributions from the raiyats according to rules. Relief should be granted as has been granted in the case of Kodagi Inams.

(c) In Sarvamanya villages alone, the cost of repairing the tank should fall entirely on the Inamdar.

Dewan's reply.—It is not in every case in which an inamdar or Kayamguttadar's tank is in a Tank-series that Government interferes. It interferes in those cases only where the neglect of the Inamdar to maintain his tank has caused it to deteriorate to such an extent as to endanger the Government tanks below. If in such cases it is argued that the Government should share with the Inamdar, the cost of repairing